top. This trough should be made strong, and with plenty of play in the mortices, so that it may with ease be taken to pieces. The earth should be prepared as in the former method, but will not want quite so much being applied to it. When the stuff is ready, it is put into the trough, in which a man stands with a beater and beats it inside the trough until it is quite solid; when the trough is full, it is removed to the next length, &c. I saw a building put up with the trough at Winchester; the walls were very much better than those done without it, and had a much better face to receive the coating.

Knowing you have matters of more importance than my mud, I shall conclude.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES FLITCROFT.

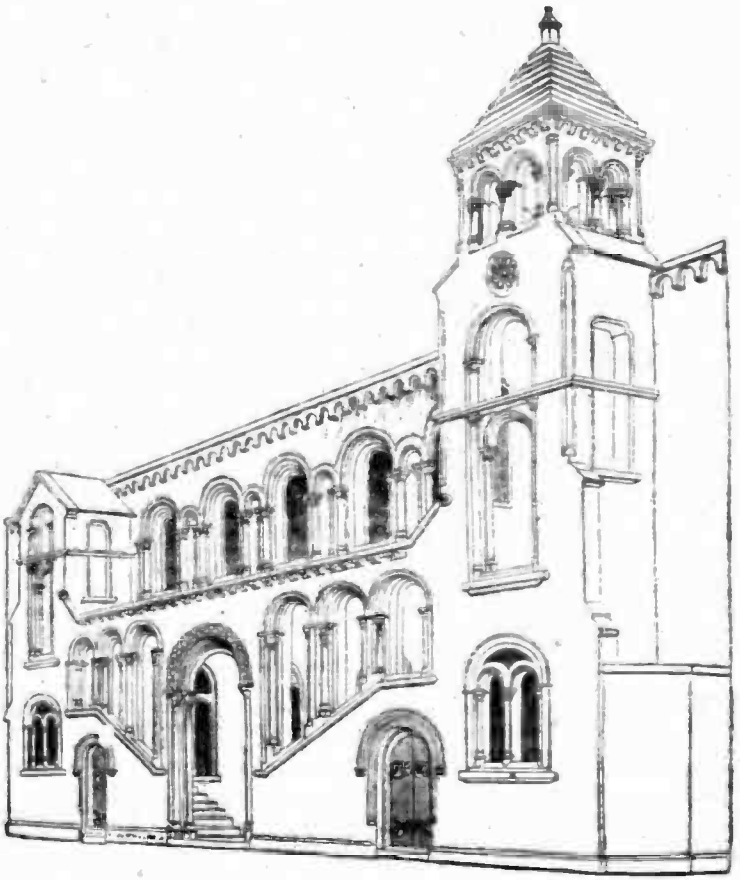
Near Stockbridge, Hants,
June 27, 1843.

[The example which Mr. Flitcroft has been pleased to supply us with is a notable instance of the perversion of every principle of sound taste. Here is a building of mud, the most inferior of our building ingredients, aping an exterior of *fine* stone, or it might be marble. It is too bad to criticise—but Mr. Flitcroft's instructive letter is not the less valuable, and it will be acceptable in many instances.—ED.]

EARITH BRIDGE.

MR. JACKSON, clerk of the peace for the Isle of Ely, was present, and Mr. Green, clerk of the peace for Huntingdonshire, who read the minutes of the last meeting at Ely, and the advertisements for tenders for building an iron suspension bridge over the river Ouze, at Earith, according to the plans and specifications of Capt. Sir Samuel Brown, R.N.

The tenders being opened, were as follows: Harratt and Balbernie, £2,237; Eagle Foundry, Cambridge (Headley), £2,030—additional stone facings, £229. 10s.; Henderson and Co., London Works, near Birmingham, £1,350—additional facings, £175; Briggs, of West Ferry, near Bawtry, Yorkshire, £2,480—additional facings, £170; Sharp, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, £1,900—additional stone facings, £150. The Directors of the Stockton and Darlington railway company offered a suspension bridge, erected in 1830, and since taken down, for which they would be disposed to treat on advantageous terms. Sir Samuel Brown, £2,500., which was to include the costs of drawings, specifications, expences, &c. already incurred.—On the proposition of the Chairman, it was determined that Sir Samuel Brown's tender should be dispensed with, and a resolution was passed, that Sir Samuel Brown be sent for and appointed engineer.—Sir Saml. Brown (accompanied by Mr. Hopkins, an architect) attended, and withdrew his tender, accepting the appointment of engineer, and expressed his intention to charge £300., as his expences for drawings, specifications, &c., up to this time, and his own and Mr. Hopkins's professional services to the completion. The Committee to pay the clerk of the works, who is to be appointed by Sir Samuel Brown. Under Sir Samuel's recommendation, the proposal of the Directors of the Stockton and Darlington railway was dismissed. It was resolved that Sir Samuel Brown should write to Henderson and Co. for specimens of the materials purposed to be used, for him to inspect and try.—Mr. Sharp was next called in and questioned by Sir Samuel Brown and Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Briggs was then admitted and questioned, as was Mr. Headley and Messrs. Harratt and Balbernie. Mr. Harratt stated that the additional stone facings would amount to £160. extra. Mr. Henderson was not in attendance. It was proposed that Henderson and Co.'s tender be accepted, subject to the approval of Sir Samuel Brown of the specimens to be furnished, and report to an adjourned sessions. It was finally determined, that all the tenders be referred to Sir Samuel Brown, to report thereon at an adjourned sessions, to be held on the 9th of June next. On the 9th of June, the sessions was further adjourned until the 24th, in consequence of the necessary specimens of the iron work not having been furnished to Sir Samuel Brown, when it was determined to accept the tender of Mr. Sharp, of Long Sutton, subject to the approval of the Isle of Ely magistrates and Mr. Hopkins, on behalf of Sir Samuel Brown, arranging for some extra works.—*Cambridge paper.*



NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH, CROWN COURT, BOW STREET.

THE occasion of the refronting of this church, which was an ugly brick building, caused some difficulty to the architect, Mr. Robert Wallace, in selecting an appropriate design, on account of the building being in a narrow court.

The conventicle or sectarian character was broadly impressed upon it. Its plain brick front, extending to 60 feet, was pierced in the upper part by a range of 7 semi-circular headed sash windows, between which and the lower openings, consisting of 5 windows with outside shutters, and 2 wood door pieces, with fanlights over, was a considerable space (10 ft.) of plain brickwork, occasioned by the steep rise of the gallery within. The projection of the porches was about 3½ feet, leaving an unoccupied space or area intermediately, and at the ends, inclosed by an iron railing. With these elements for the architect to deal with, and with the desiderata impressed upon him, first, of imparting to the building an ecclesiastical character; and, second, of obtaining an external access to the galleries, without injury to the existing lights, he has produced the façade represented in our engraving, the round-headed windows which prevailed throughout the upper story of the building, having suggested the Norman style.

It may help to explain the diagram to observe, that the large open arch in the centre of the front gives access to the new external stone stairs, which ascend to the right and left (passing over the heads of the two ground-floor entrances) between the pierced screen and the main wall; that the two higher features which break and give variety to the line of front, result from the necessity of forming a headway to the staircases, continued up in them, and entering to the highest level of the gallery, below the sills of the two extreme windows, which receive their light from the front and lateral openings in the towers which mask them in the view. It may further be observed that all the apertures in the new front are open, or unglazed (except the two lowest ones in the turrets), in order not to impede the light to the old ones in the main fabric, all of which retain their old forms and positions.

The effect of this is extremely pleasing, and well merits a visit, which its obscure situation is otherwise little calculated to attract. We wish much that an equal attention to adaptation were to be more frequently found among architects, who are too well satisfied generally to supply the place of originality by copying from a stereotyped set of designs, in which the greatest merit consists in making the most servile imitations. A novelty, even if it were a bad one, which it is not in this case, is vastly preferable to such want of talent and industry, by which architecture is degraded to so low a pitch, and the character of its professors reduced below the right standard.—*Polytechnic Review.*

BEDFORD.—PROPOSED NEW GAOL.

THE Chairman called the attention of the court to the fact, that at the last session, a committee had been appointed, consisting of Mr. Pym, Lord Charles Russell, Mr. Orlebar, Mr. Livius, and Mr. T. C. Higgins, to visit the new model prison, and take such steps as they thought fit for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency of building a new gaol for this county. The committee had obeyed their instructions, and would report to this court; but before they did so, he (the Chairman) begged to remark that he had received a letter from the Secretary of State, calling the attention of the magistrates to the inspector's report, as to the defective state of the Bedford prisons, and to the circumstance that it was impossible for the regulations of the Act to be complied with; and he recommended that one good prison, rather than two under the present plan, should be constructed.

After a few remarks, the Chairman was requested to reply that no material alteration had at present been made, but that several improvements had been adopted, and many objections removed; and to add, that the subject of a new gaol would be brought under the notice of the magistrates immediately.

The Chairman then read the report of the committee, which stated that, in pursuance of their instructions, they had visited the model

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